

## SIZE OF THE APPLE CROP

### Heavy Yield In New York and Other States.

#### GREAT SUPPLY ALSO IN CANADA.

Government Estimate of Yield For 1903 Is 55,000,000 Barrels — Light Crop In New England and the Middle West — Immense Shipments Abroad From New York City and Other Ports.

The apple crop this year, it is agreed by New York wholesale dealers, is exceptionally large and fine, says the New York Post. Most of them believe that it will exceed the crop of last year, which was very heavy. The government estimate of this year's yield is 55,000,000 barrels, which considerably surpasses the figures for 1902.

There is a heavy crop in New York state, which maintains its record as the chief apple producing state in the Union. There is not only a larger supply there than in any other state, but there are more desirable varieties. As usual, the greatest yield is in Wayne, Orleans and Monroe counties, but there are plenty of apples in other sections. In the Hudson river valley there is a heavy production from Ossining north, while below that point the crop is probably somewhat less than last year. The principal varieties of apples grown in New York state are the Baldwins, Kings, Rhode Island Greenings, Northern Spies and Russets, with, to some extent, Spitzenbergs and Tolman Sweeties. The Ben Davis, which is the leading variety in the west, is not grown extensively in New York state. It is said that in that state the apple so called is a different fruit from the western kind, having a woody fiber and not being very palatable.

Last season the yield was distributed throughout the country much more evenly than usual, but this year is not an exception to the rule of marked inequality in different apple sections. The crop is reported to be very heavy in the apple belt, including Virginia and West Virginia, where it was light last year; southern Pennsylvania and western Maryland. It is also exceptionally large in the states west of the Rocky mountains. On the other hand, it is said to be light in the middle west, including Missouri, which is usually a great producer. In New England, too, it is estimated that there will probably be less than half a full crop. This is explained by the facts that there was a good crop there last year and that this season the blossoms were injured by spring frosts, which were followed by drought. From Canada and Nova Scotia come reports of a great supply, especially in the latter province, where the yield last year was light.

The wholesale price of apples in the country, from the growers' hands, free on board the cars, is said to average about \$2 per barrel, which means about \$2.50 per barrel in New York city, wholesale. These rates are a little higher than last season's.

This is said to be the record year in the export trade in apples, which first gained considerable consequence about 1880, and has since been steadily growing until it has reached immense proportions. The apples sent abroad are of many kinds, but a special favorite in England is the Newtown Pippin, which is raised to some extent in Orange county, N. Y., and in Virginia, but is mainly supplied by California. It is reported that there is a big crop of these apples in the latter state this season, but it is yet too early for them to come upon the market.

Large shipments of apples abroad began this year much earlier than usual on account of the conditions on the other side. There is said to be practically "no crop at all" of apples in the British islands and only about half a crop in Germany and Austria. Moreover, all other fruit crops have been a failure in Great Britain and on the continent. Consequently there has been a great demand for American apples at high prices. From the end of June to Sept. 19 the total exports of apples from New York were 144,350 barrels, of which 30,961 were shipped in the week ending Sept. 19, as against 22,221 barrels in the week ending Sept. 20, 1902. From Boston, between June and the 10th of September, 18,729 barrels were exported. It is said that adding to the United States shipments those from Montreal and Halifax more than 100,000 barrels of apples were exported a few days ago and that as many were shipped in the week ending Sept. 20.

About one-half of the apple exports go to Liverpool, the other half being divided between London, Glasgow and Hamburg. The prices obtained by the exporters show a little average advance, perhaps, over those of last year, when they were very high. The rates are said to range from \$2 to \$4 per barrel, at an average of \$3, "net, back to New York on the dock, ocean freight and expenses out."

**Should Have Fresh Air.**  
A motor fan should be placed near an open window or other opening where it can draw fresh air. If in a corner or center of a room it simply stirs up foul air.

## FOOT WEAR FOR AUTUMN.

### Variations on Summer Styles in Shoes For Women.

The last season has been notable in the fashionable world for the attention bestowed upon the feet, and the coming one will be marked by the same characteristics. It will be impossible, of course, to display the fantastic foot wear which adorned the summer promenade upon the winter streets, but in the home, both by day and night, my lady will find ample opportunity for the elaborate clothing of her feet.

In evening slippers, says the Illustrated Footwear Fashion, there is a deluge of patterns and ideas which defy classification. Straps and open laced designs are conspicuous, and some colonial styles are seen, but with small tongues and grosgrain silk bows instead of large tongues and buckles.

No radical change is observable in the fall foot wear fashions, the only novelties being variations on the summer styles. It is impossible for heels to grow any higher, for they have reached their limit, and it is unlikely that they will grow lower at present, although some dealers anticipate such a change from the fact that a good many heels have been returned to them to be lowered. The extra high Cuban heel seems to be gaining on the Louis Quinze and is all the rage, for many women will wear the former who would not tolerate the latter, thinking, quite without reason, that because the Cuban heel is not conceived it is all right. The order of the day seems to be high heels, narrow toes and close edges.

With improved methods in the making of bright leathers they will be worn more than ever. They are all liable to crack, it is true, but the new varieties, being softer than the old patent leather, are less likely to do so, and they look well quite as long as or even longer than kid and calf. Button boots for women are gaining ground, and one of the reasons advanced for the higher prices of some of the new shoes is an increase in the price of shoe buttons.

## CAUSE OF BIG CHICAGO FIRE

### New Tale Related of Mrs. O'Leary's Cow.

On the celebration of the first day of Chicago's centennial anniversary, the city vindicated the name of Mrs. O'Leary, but her cow still stands charged with the burning of the city some sixty-eight years after the first white man settled in Chicago, says the New York World. Witnesses have appeared who testify that Mrs. O'Leary was sound asleep in bed when the famous fire began. Six boys and girls were dancing in an adjoining cottage. Early in the evening a lunch was spread, but there was no milk for the tea. Denny Connors said he accompanied Mrs. O'Leary's cow. Accompanied by Alice Kelly and Nellie Callahan, with a lamp, he entered the cow shed. The lamp was placed on a stool beside the cow. The cow was noted as an amiable creature, but this attempt to take her milk out of hours angered her.

"Beside," says Mrs. Callahan, "Connors was not an expert. He was clumsy. He got on the wrong side of the cow and had scarcely begun to milk when bossy kicked him, the stool and the lamp across the shed. We all ran into Mrs. McLaughlin's, where we were dancing. Connors said, 'The fire will be put out in a minute,' but it wasn't. It spread and destroyed the city."

It may be stated that Jim O'Leary, the millionaire bookmaker, is a grandson of the owner of the cow, and he married Annie McLaughlin, one of the girls who were dancing that fateful night.

### Splendid Cameo For the Pope.

Mgr. Massarenti, who sold his beautiful collection of paintings and bric-a-brac to an American collector for a large sum and who subsequently made a present of \$200,000 each to the congregation of propaganda and to the late pope, was received recently in audience with Pius X. and presented to him a magnificent pastoral ring, the enormous value of which has aroused much interest, says the Rome correspondent of the New York World. The stone of this ring is a splendid antique cameo surrounded by large and valuable diamonds. The pope appreciates the gift highly and was exceedingly courteous to the generous prelate.

### The End of Punch and Judy.

The sad word recently came from Paris that Punch and Judy are losing their favor with the youngsters who spend the fine days in the various squares and parks. There are still two Guignol theaters left in the Champs Elysees, under the trees of the park, near the president's palace. These rent for \$147 a year. Lately one was put up at auction, and not a solitary bid was made for it. It will be torn down and its properties sold as rubbish.

### Novel Fire Test For a Theater.

Constant Conquelin, the French actor, is about to embark upon a career as an inventor, says the Paris correspondent of the New York World. At a recent dinner party he explained that he had discovered a method of constructing a fireproof theater and is building a small theater, with scenery and all other accessories, in which he will be locked up with the architect, who is the coinventor, and will have the building fired. This test, he claims, should satisfy any skeptic.

## MISS GOELET'S FIANCÉ

### British Journalist Discusses the Duke of Roxburghe.

#### HIS POSITION IN THE PEERAGE.

Personalities In the London Leader About the Noble Son of the Inner-Ker Family and His American Bride Elect—Financial Aspect of the Alliance.

People who find themselves disturbed in mind by the personalities of American journalism may be interested in the following dignified remarks of the London Leader upon the approaching wedding of Miss May Goelet and the Duke of Roxburghe, says the New York World.

His grace the Duke of Roxburghe has proclaimed his wrongs in the sympathetic columns of the New York World. The papers have been hinting that the duke has regarded his approaching marriage with Miss May Goelet as a fiscal problem, that she is to dump the dollars in his ancestral home, and he will make her a duchess. This may be regarded as reciprocity or as retaliation, according to the point of view. The duke is, however, annoyed and has denounced the tales told about the marriage settlement as "utter rot."

Somewhat incautiously the noble duke proclaims:

I have an estate equal to that of the noble woman whom I am to marry.

It is to be hoped that the income tax authorities will take note of this statement and will take him accordingly.

Who is this nobleman who talks easily about "utter rot" to the enterprising representative of the New York World? Let me set forth his proud titles so that the American eagle may scream in triumph over her latest conquest. The gentleman in question is:

Sir Henry John Innes-Ker, eighth Duke of Roxburghe, Marquis of Bowmont and Cessford, Earl of Roxburghe, Earl of Kelso, Viscount Broxmouth, Baron Roxburghe and Baron Ker of Cessford and Caversham, in Scotland; Earl Innes in the United Kingdom and a baronet of Nova Scotia.

That is to say, he is a duke, a marquis, three earls, a viscount, two barons and a sort of a baronet.

Let me explain a little more fully the significance and potentiality of these titles. As a viscount Henry John is regarded by his monarch as "our right trusty and well beloved cousin," as an earl he is again "our right trusty and well beloved cousin," and also sometimes "most noble and puissant prince," as a marquis he is "our right trusty and entirely beloved cousin" as well as occasionally "most noble and puissant prince." The reader will notice the distinction between "well beloved" and "entirely beloved." These subtleties are understood in the peerage. Was it not a nobleman who in offering marriage to a lady said he was prepared to marry her "permanently, but not exclusively?" And then as a duke Henry John is his monarch's "right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin," and sometimes, say on bank holidays, "most high, potent and noble prince." I am unable to say what style of address he can claim as a baronet of Nova Scotia, possibly "our right entirely jolly good fellow, which nobody can deny."

Well, there he is, and as he says he has as good an estate as May it seems to me that the girl has a young man of whom she need not be ashamed. The Roxburghe family is fairly old, too, as they descend from John Ker, described as "of the forest of Selkirk." This may mean that the original John lived in the trees, and if he squatted near the top of a tall tree he would know all about the claims of long descent when he had to come down. John was a man of resources, for it is on record that—

He obtained a charter of all the lands and tenements in Auldounburn resigned by John de Copeland, dated "Monday after the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, 1367."

If one looks through the family history of the Kers it will be seen that they were always obtaining charters. It was their forte, their staple industry. Robert Ker, Andrew Ker, Walter Ker kept on obtaining charters—one of them was killed, but accidents will happen—and at last, in 1704, there was one John Ker who wanted something better than charters of lands and tenements, so he went into politics. He must have been a pushful politician, for he became secretary of state, a viscount, an earl, a marquis and a duke.

It would be unfair, as well as im-

What a sweet disposition! Born so? Or made so by Ayer's Pills?

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

lite, to suggest that Miss Goelet was anxious to secure a title. She would scorn the action, and indeed she could have had titles long ago. I have seen it stated that May has already "trowed on five princes and rejected a royal duke." What a noble "bag"! What a superb record! It must have been a thrilling moment when May, standing with right arm extended and first finger pointing down, said to the five suitors crouching on their princely marrowbones, "Gilt!"

I can picture the disconsolate princes, rising, rubbing the dust from their knees, rescuing their hats and climbing sadly on the first trolley car that came along. And that royal duke! I should like to have seen him stumping home again after May had given him the glassy stare. I wonder what he said after he had left the lady, and when he recognized that the dollars were not for him.

## IDAHOO'S GIRL SUICIDE CLUB

### Three Members Have Killed Themselves Within a Month.

Boise, Ida., has a fully organized suicide club, says the New York World. That it is ready for business and has already transacted business is shown by the fact that at least three of its members have "passed off" by the suicide route within a period of as many months.

The fact of the existence of the organization became known to the police in an investigation into the death of Grace Ashton, its latest victim. She died from morphine on a third attempt, both of the previous attempts having been frustrated through the seasonable discovery of friends.

Another young woman friend of Miss Ashton attempted suicide by taking poison, but recovered, and it was through her that the existence of the club was made known. The club is regularly organized, with a strong membership, all young women, and holds meetings at regular intervals. It transpires that at each meeting a new victim is chosen by lot, who is to "pass off" before the time for the next meeting by one of the usual methods adopted in such cases, the particular mode being optional with the candidate.

### Returning of Caribou to Maine.

It's good news for the sportsmen that C. C. Garland, managing director of the Debspeag Fish and Game club, brings to Bangor, Me., for he says that deer and moose throughout the great game country are to be seen in even greater abundance than last year. "Every one I've seen says game is plentiful," said Mr. Garland to a Bangor Commercial reporter, "and, so far as my section of the country is concerned, I can testify that both deer and moose are to be seen in greater numbers than a year ago. We've seen an occasional caribou, too, and it looks as if these animals are coming back to Maine after having deserted us for the wilds of Canada. The other day we ran across a curiosity while ascending Katahdin. It was a black caribou, just as black as my hat. We found tracks which showed that caribou have been haunting Katahdin during the summer."

## SIR HERBERT'S DEFTNESS.

### How the Late British Ambassador Once Proved It to Roosevelt.

When the late British ambassador to the United States, Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, was secretary of the British legation in Washington several years ago President Roosevelt was on the civil service commission, says the Saturday Evening Post. They were great friends. Having common tastes in outdoor sports, they frequently spent their afternoons together. It is said that when the British government asked if Herbert's appointment would be satisfactory the president gave a shout of delight before hurrying to dictate a favorable reply.

President Roosevelt has had proof of the late ambassador's deftness in diplomacy. Returning across country one day from a baseball game, where they had been shooting for the Washington team, Mr. Roosevelt called attention to clamoring flocks of English sparrows.

"They are the enemies and tyrannical masters of nearly everything that flies—or at least that used to dare to fly—hereabouts," remarked the outspoken civil service commissioner. "I don't want to offend, Herbert, but the truth is there was too much Anglomani in the air when your sparrows were let loose upon us. They are a calamity to the country."

"They are virile and predatory," I admit," replied the diplomat, "but your country," he added good naturedly, "need have no fear so long as you maintain in your national aviary the one bird that all sparrows in our empire could not alarm."

### An Automatic Nurse.

A Swiss mechanic claims to have invented an automatic baby nurse. The apparatus is attached to a cradle. If the baby cries, air waves cause specially arranged wires to operate a phonograph which sings a lullaby, while simultaneously clockwork is released and rocks the cradle. When the crying stops, the wires cease to vibrate and the cradle stops rocking.

### All the Same.

In an advertisement by a railway company of some uncalled for goods the letter "I" had dropped from the word "lawful," and it read, "People to whom the packages are directed are requested to come forward and pay the awful charges on the same."

## SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

### Dr. W. H. Tolman Tells of His Tour Abroad.

#### SOCIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS STUDIED

Envoys of Miss Helen Gould, who has returned with philanthropic lore from Europe, describes Dunfermline's Pure Drink Saloon, Amsterdam's Life Saving Museum and London's Garden City.

Miss Helen Gould's expedition in "a search for the good" recently returned from Europe on the Rotterdam. The expedition was commissioned for the American Institute of Social Service of New York by Miss Gould. Those who arrived were Dr. W. H. Tolman, director of the institute, and Mrs. Tolman and Joseph Morrow, the photographer, who brought back several thousand photographs.

Dr. Tolman searched France, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Great Britain for first hand points in social, industrial and municipal betterment. In Dunfermline, the native town of Andrew Carnegie, he found "a moral saloon" conducted by the "public house trust." It differed from the public house of England and the saloon. Every drink that is sold is absolutely pure. The place must close early, nothing intoxicating is sold to children, and absolutely no effort is made to push the sale of stimulating beverages. The manager enjoys a snug commission on nonalcoholic drinks and consequently makes a strong effort to sell these.

In Amsterdam the expedition discovered a museum of security. Every exhibit is a working model of some kind of machine for preventing accidents and safeguarding life. The American Institute of Social Service will organize a similar show. In England one of the most interesting discoveries was the plan for the first garden city of the world. Within an hour of London 3,800 acres have been secured for the model city, which will have houses, factories, schools, churches and everything following scientific and sanitary principles and artistic lines in landscape gardening. A British institute of social service is also being formed. It will be organized in a month, with Irish and Welsh branches.

"In France our studies were more general than anywhere else," said Dr. Tolman. "The Society of French Employers For the Prevention of Accidents in Factories and Workshops called for important study. After studying the ideas of this society I lectured before 1,200 members and delegates, telling them what American employers are doing for their workmen. The French employers were anxious to have their employees hear exactly what other countries are doing."

"We studied Paris to find out how she makes herself beautiful, seeing, for instance, how electric light poles can help to beautify a city."

"Co-operation is the great movement in Italy. The co-operation societies have handled more than \$128,000,000. In Belgium there is a movement looking toward credit societies, the worth of which can be estimated when it is understood that they have accumulated \$10,000,000 to aid workingmen. In Dunfermline a committee has charge of a social trust of some millions given by Andrew Carnegie. While I was in Dunfermline I talked with Dr. Ross, the head of the Carnegie social trust committee, a lovable Scotchman. At his invitation I lectured before 1,400 people at St. Margaret's hall on 'Social and Industrial America,' and incidentally, at Dr. Ross's request, gave suggestions as to plans for carrying out the social trust."

"In the different countries we worked with and were assisted by the collaborating members of the American Institute. In Ireland we were under the direction of Sir Horace Plunkitt, vice president of the department of agriculture and technical education for Ireland. The Guinness brewery in Dublin looks after its employees in every possible manner, having hospitals, clubhouses, recreation rooms, athletic clubs and restaurants. Men are paid for in postage stamps instead of brass checks. The postage stamp serves as an audit. It is easier to carry and superior to the brass check."

### Paint From Mummies.

Ground up mummy makes a brown of a certain rare color that nothing else can give. It is on account of the asphaltum in the mummy that this is so. The Egyptians wrapped their dead in garments coated with asphaltum of an incomparably fine and pure quality. This asphaltum, as the centuries passed, impregnated the tissues of the dead themselves. It turned them into the best paint material in the world. Being exceedingly expensive, it is used only by portrait painters in depicting brown hair.

### The Steel Output.

The Industrie Zeitung says that of all the countries producing steel in 1902 the United States led, with an output of 15,000,000 tons. These figures grow in importance when it is remembered that the world's production in 1894 was only 12,851,000 tons. Germany's production in 1902 was 7,780,000 tons, one-half that of the United States, while England's was only 5,000,000 tons, or one-third the production of the United States.

## THE EMERALD ISLE.

### BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

[The first poem of Whittier's ever printed was "The Emigrant's Departure," which appeared in Garrison's Free Press June 8, 1835. The next was "The Dilly," published June 22 of the same year, and both these are collected. The third, "The Emerald Isle," appeared in the Free Press Aug. 2, 1835, and was never collected. He was eighteen years old when these lines were written and had not yet the advantage of the academy or of any library except that of the "wise old doctor" whom he mentions in "Snow Bound." Dr. Elias Wold—S. T. Pickard.]

Brightly figure thy shores upon history's pages,  
Where names dear to fame and to science long known,  
Like unsetting stars through the lapse of long ages,  
From the sea girded isle of Hibernia have shone.  
Fair island, thy vales are embathed in the story,  
Which history telleth of ages gone by,  
When Ossian's proud heroes strode on land to glory,  
And ocean's wave answered their loud battle cry.  
The wild vine is creeping; the shamrock is closing  
Its foliage o'er many a dimly seen pile,  
Where embathed on the fields of their fame are reposing  
The proud, peerless chiefs of the Emerald Isle.

And in far later years, with the purest devotion,  
To the high cause of freedom full many a son  
Of the green shores of Erin, the Gem of the Ocean,  
Fair evergreen laurels of glory has won.  
The martyrs O'Neil and the gallant Fitzgerald  
On the bright list of glory forever shall stand;  
And fame circle Emmet, the eloquent hero—  
Who awakened the spirit and pride of his land—  
They are gone, they are gone, but their memories that linger  
On the shores where they perished no wretch shall revise,  
No slave of a tyrant shall dare point the finger  
Of scorn at those sons of the Emerald Isle.

Hibernia, though tyrants may seek to degrade thee,  
Yet proud sons of science acknowledge their birth;  
On thy sea girded shores, whose high genius has made thee  
The Gem of the Ocean, the wonder of earth,  
Long, long has the halo of glory surrounded  
The memory of Brian, the pride of thy shore,  
And o'er thy dim lakes and wide valleys have sounded  
The heart-touching strains of Corolan and Moore.  
Oh, soon may the banners of freedom wave o'er thee,  
Green island of Erin, may liberty's smile  
To the luster of primitive ages restore thee,  
The Gem of the Ocean, the Emerald Isle!

—Independent.

### A Legal Tangle.

A Parisian clothes dealer kicked a dog out of his shop. The dog shot out with some rapidity and knocked over a woman with a jug of milk. The woman broke the jug and upset an elderly gentleman, and the jug cut both of them. At that moment a cyclist arrived and was thrown off his machine by the prostrate figures, and simultaneously a cart came up and smashed the bicycle. The magistrate advised the entire squad to proceed against the dog, and they are now looking for it.

### New Uniform For Prussian Troops.

The German military administration has decided to change again the uniform of the Prussian army, says the Berlin correspondent of the New York World. A new campaign uniform is to be made of a greenish gray color, with buttons of the same shade. Instead of the tunic now worn, there will be a blouse cut in the Russian fashion.

### Lucky a Crime In Hungary.

It is a criminal offense in Hungary to lend money at usurious rates, and a Pressburg money lender was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for that offense recently.

## MODERN METHODS

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